

# The Primitive Republican.

F. G. BALDWIN,

"ERROR MAY BE SAFELY TOLERATED, WHEN TRUTH IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—Jefferson.

Editor & Proprietor.

OLD SERIES, VOL. IX, NO. 11.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1851.

NEW SERIES, VOL. I, NO. 39.

**The Primitive Republican**  
[It is published every Thursday morning.]

Office on the South East corner of Main and St. John Streets, immediately above the Grocery Store of Thomas H. Williams.

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Three Dollars a year in advance, excepting Town subscribers, who will be charged \$3.00 when payment is delayed six months, and \$1.00 if not paid until the end of the year.

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**GEO. M. MALLORY, Commission Merchant, 67 Common street, Mobile, Ala.** Jan. 50—1y

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**J. C. RUPERT, G. K. Di McLellan, RUPERT & McLELLAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Commerce Street, Mobile, Ala.** Jan. 1850. 19-1y

**KIRKSEY, SHEPPARD & BRAY, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 22 & 24 Commerce St., corner of St. Michael, MOBILE.**

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**JOHN C. HOLCOMBE, FORMERLY OF AUGUSTA, GA., Commission Merchant and General Agent, Office 47 St. Michael street, Mobile, Feb. 28, 1850.**

**WM. ECKFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 21 Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA.** Jan. 1850. 19-1y

**R. T. HOSKINS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, MOBILE, ALA.** July 4th, 1850. 11-4f

**BERNARD COHEN, Corner of Dauphin and Water Street, MOBILE, ALA., Is importing of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drilling, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, Silks, Muslins, &c. Barges and Prizes. 19-1y**

**RIVES, BATTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALA.** Jan. 1850. 19-1y

**SIMS, REDUS & HOWZE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 18 Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA.**

**D. F. SIMS, A. F. REDUS, Jno. Howze, 19-1y**

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**B. NEWHOUSE, MILES TREAT, CYRUS GILL, 19-1y**

**MOBILE IRON STORE, DADE & RAYNOLDS, DEALERS IN Mill Rocks, Bolting Cloths, Mill Gear, Bar Iron, Mill Irons, and Hardware generally, No. 21 Water Street, Mobile, March 14, 1850—19-6m**

**GEO. A. ARNOLD, No. 7 St. Francis Street, Mobile, Sign of the Green Hat**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Combs, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Handboxes, &c. Jan. 1850. 19-1y

**ALABAMA DRUG STORE, Sign of the Green Horse, Commerce and Dauphin Streets, Mobile**

**Roberts, Lacombe & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Snuff, Perfumery, Liniments, Oils, and French Brandy, &c. The attention of Physicians, Dispensaries, Country Merchants is respectfully solicited. Jan. 1850. 19-1y**

## SPEECH OF Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, AT THE NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL IN N. Y.

Sir H. Bulwer then rose and was received with loud cheers. He said he had made a point of attending that meeting since he knew that great men were present and he did not expect in him the buttoned-up diplomatist, but the Englishman with an open hand and heart, who would smile to them what the feelings and thoughts of Englishmen are. He was but a slender representative of John Bull, but still he was an honest and a true one, and he would assure them that there was no sentiment in his mind that did not respond to the anniversary they were celebrating. If he was asked, he would say that it was not merely because of the moral influence of the small island of his birth, but it was thus carried, by the event which was being commemorated, along the ways of plenty, and by the paths of peace, over a territory more extensive than was ever traversed by the crimson wing of Rome's imperial eagle; it was also because that event was imperishably connected with the memorable epoch of the great acts of which yet burn in the hearts of his countrymen, and justified the pride he felt in having this principle spread, and their renown diffused. He meant the spirit of liberty. It was at the gloomy dawn of the eventful struggle which had shortly afterwards to decide whether the sovereigns of England should be absolute, or the people of England should be free, that there might have been seen a solitary barge taking its adventurous way across the broad waters of the Atlantic. It was freighted with nineteen families, who asked no other recompense for their past sufferings and present daring, but a home—a home—some where, any where, in which they could live and die without violating the dictates of their consciences. [Cheers.]

After some peril, and many disappointments the sacred vessel entered a shallow bay, the extended arms of which seemed to welcome its approach and invite its stay. The anchor was dropped. The home which the wanderers had been seeking lay before them; but could the wind, strong was the shore, and not far distant might be seen the dark figure of the Indian, in whose savage neighborhood, the hamlet could hardly hope to sleep in peace, or the husbandman to labor in security. There are few examples in history of men staying their footsteps in so unpromising a spot; but he guessed [great laughter and cheering] that the ancestors of those present were pucky fellows. They determined to defy the climate, to subdue the soil, to conquer or conceal the dark enemies of the forest. [Cheers.] They built therefore, two rows of houses upon a gentle eminence, with a stock-house in the midst. There were laid the first foundations of New England's fortunes. He had done with the Pilgrim's landing. Was it necessary to say any thing of the Pilgrim's progress? [Laughter and cheers.] It might be measured in an instant, by Messrs. Coe's and Stetson's bill of fare, which was as good an instrument for such a purpose as that of any surveyor. What was the festival provided at the arrival of the third colony which came out to join their Plymouth brethren? A lobster, three small fishes, and some spring water. It was only necessary to make a rule of three sum—what the lobster, and the three fishes, and the spring water were, to the dinner they had just been eating, was the condition of New England at the time that the Pilgrim landed. To the condition of New England at the time at which he was speaking, and in this he had not to do the who's story—the fish were bought, and not caught—along the whole coast there was not a single line, or a hook or net. Hear this, ye gentlemen of New Bedford, from whose port now issue forth 6000 sails of ships, manned by 16,000 hardy men, to capture, and monopolize the capture of the greatest monsters of the deep. He could pursue the subject, but they all knew better than he did, all about it. Yes, gentlemen, Sir H. B. continued, you all know that in 1630 the whole of New England contained but 300 inhabitants, which, in a century afterwards, had increased to nearly three millions. You all know that the capital of New England, in 1820, contained 12,000 inhabitants, in 1820, 43,000; in 1830, 78,000; and in 1850, 156,000. You all know that Boston, in 1789, was not only proud of two stage coaches—[much laughter]—which employed twelve horses, but she was prouder still in 1800, of twenty-five stage coaches, which employed one hundred horses, and that, in 1817, these twenty-five coaches had risen into two hundred and fifty coaches and omnibuses, employing one thousand six hundred horses, without taking into account seven railroads, which provide daily accommodation for seven thousand passengers. You all know that the first newspaper published in the colonies was published, in 1704, in this same city of Boston, and that a third newspaper, published in the same town in 1721, under the title of the *New England Courant*, could not maintain itself, though it had very warm adherents, being suppressed by the Hon. Sir Francis Gore, and you all know that at this moment there are in Boston sixteen daily newspapers, with a circulation of 36,000 copies, and fifty weekly newspapers, with a weekly circulation of 233,000—[very cheering]—and daily papers and pamphlets, letters, and monthly and quarterly, and annual publications. As to your schools, it is quite needless for me to say a word about them after what has just been said by the gentleman who has gone before me. It would be superfluous, likewise, for me to

pass an eulogy upon that University, the general daughter of my own *Alma Mater*, to which the youth of all the States of this great Republic resort for instruction, and in which, as I hear, all are formed.

For virtue's nobler view,  
By precept and example too.

I say little or nothing of these things—you are acquainted with them all; but I must bring one interesting circumstance, less generally understood, before your attention, viz: that the improvement in teaching, in travelling, in newspaper-making, and population getting, is nothing in comparison to that which is taking place in viceroyalty. This is a fact. In 1654 there could only be found, throughout the whole of New England, one mischievous witch, by name Ann Hibbins; and she was old, ugly, and cross, and, therefore, naturally enough burnt on the plea that she had guessed—[laughter and applause]—your folks are rather given to shrewd guessing—a little too correct, y' that her ill deeds, words, and looks, were the subject of the maledictory comment of two of her neighbors. Now, in 1850, gentlemen, there are in New England thousands of female notorious for their witchery, and who instead of being aged, loathsome, and repulsive, are young, lovely, and attractive—[laughter and cheers]—witches who instead of being committed to the flames go about inflaming others, [laughter,] and this with the most perfect impunity, [laughter and cheers.] though they are perfectly well aware that they themselves and their charms are the daily, hourly, constant subject of conversation to all who have the painful pleasure of being acquainted with them. [Laughter.] But it is not only for the triumphs of beauty that New England is now famous. If the ivied chaplet is still the classic meed of letters, may not Longfellow and Tichnor place it on their brow? If the laurel belongs to those who wearily amate, as well as to those who perform great deeds, has it not been nobly gained by Sparks, Bunker, and Prescott? [Cheers.] If a high and honorable reputation is the natural reward of varied acquirements and brilliant eloquence, has it not been justly won, as it is modestly worn, by the accomplished Everett? [Loud cheering.] If the golden days of republican commerce are again to revive, and the Medici of America again to vie in enterprise and magnificence with those of Florence, may I not inscribe upon the list of your local merchants the names of Griswold, Grinnell, and Perkins, of Appliton and Lawrence? And if you gentlemen, are all anxious to possess the portrait of the finished great man and perfect Senator, is there any one more fit to sit for the picture than the descendant of that distinguished governor who enjoyed the double honor of having contributed to the first school, and furnished, at his own expense, the first barge which belonged to that State of which your Winthrop—our Winthrop—is the actual representative? And if I extend my inquiry still further—if I wish to discover a man whose own imagination was ripened among the solitary scenes of lonely life, and whose many judgements were formed amidst the daily and active business of great communities, can you not point out to me such a man—one whose eloquence is poetry he did in chains by reason? whose statesman's hip is philosophy reduced to practice; who stands second to none of America's children—I should say superior to all, if the tall and venerable figure of an absent friend did not rise up before me—whose star shines from the west as yours, Sir, (bowing to Mr. Webster,) fills the east of the hemisphere, radiant on all sides with intellectual light—[Three cheers.] Gentlemen, I love your country, it is amongst the earliest and the most favored of England's children; and, methinks I can still trace the characteristic features of the parent in the lineaments of the offspring. I do not, indeed, believe that the magnetic influence of a common origin is yet extinct; and when I stood with you, but recently, mourning by the grave of the gallant Taylor, did you not shed, with me, a sympathizing tear over the fate of the illustrious Pelee? Aye, and if the spangled banner should be again unfurled on the ocean or the field, on the scene of action will not your sons remember the glorious words of Nelson—[Three cheers.]—I will not the name of the great warrior veteran, who has borne the old banner of Wolfe and Marlborough aloft and victorious through a hundred fights, rush to your recollection and insure your thanks? Gentlemen, I love your land; and let me add, I revere the spot by which it was originally, and still is, I believe, mainly peopled. I do not follow its ritual but I venerate its history, which stands forth as the loftiest among the many monuments that attest that great christian truth: "The proud shall be abased, and the humble shall be exalted." Who, at the period to which this scene recalls us, were the mighty of the earth? On the throne of England then sat a prince justly proud—his pride could ever rest upon sound foundation of the triple crown which had recently become his own, and he was the Duke of Albany, his wife, in the hands of a still less dignified ruler, which ruled with supreme authority over the most cultivated and civilized people in the world—What has become of the illustrious lines of these two royal houses; of that of the sovereign, who at once in the non-conformity bill, of the savoring, amongst whose deeds are recorded the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the execution of the edict of Nantes? The crown of the Stuarts has passed into the one kingdom, the sceptre of the Bourbons has been shattered to atoms in the other. But here, on this spot where I am speaking, a grand, a great, and noble, the pilgrim state, [Cheers.] From the native soil of the poor and persecuted

Parian has arisen one of the most powerful and prosperous empires in the world—Let that which is a warning unto others be a warning unto you. Always remember that the yawning Spew-well put into port when the modest Mayflower stood out to sea, and do you wish to know what is the principal cause of the high position you have achieved? I will tell you; it is to be sought for in the trials and difficulties through which you have passed—If you have made your country, it is no less true that your country has made you—Here is the distinguished peculiarity of our two nations. It is true you have a republican form of government; and that I would shed the last drop of my blood to preserve the prerogatives of a beloved sovereign, within the sanctuary of whose honored pillars I see best preserved the liberties of my people and fellow-subjects. But what ever may be the separate policy of our two constitutions, one thing is certain—they are not the work of chance, theory, or imitation; but formed upon the hard anvil of patient fortitude—by the oft repeated and well-tempered stroke of practical experience. Mark the difference elsewhere—the state of experiment, suspense, or ripening convulsion, which remained almost throughout the world. But amidst such crude experiments, such fearful uncertainties, such threatening confusions, might be seen towering the common genius of Albion, and of Albion's trans-atlantic children. No temper, raised in the heated atmosphere of fantastic theory, could her brow—no blood spilt in civil butting, could her garments purple and domestic morality, tear her virtues. Severe and undisturbed, she moves onward firmly. Trade and agriculture stretch her way with plenty; law and religion strew her in her van; order and freedom follow her footsteps. Here, at this solemn moment, whilst pouring out our libations to the sacred memory of our sinned fathers—here, I invoke that genius to bless the union of our kindred races, to keep steadfast in our hearts, the pleasant recollections of the past, to blend gratefully in our minds the noble aspirations of the future, to hallow in one breath the twin altars we will raise in common to memory and to hope! Enthusiastic cheering followed.

**"A Happy New Year."**  
By millions of lips was this salutation yesterday uttered, in friendly greeting. We like the custom; because we love to hear the delightful tone of voice in which it is spoken; we love to see the smile which accompanies its utterance; and we love to think upon the vast aggregate of human happiness that, in one day, is thus produced. Would that by some means, such an outpouring of good wishes and blessings could every day be brought about! What a warming of hearts, what an increased interest in each other's welfare would this be produced?

But what there are so many good wishes, with so much cordiality uttered, is not strange that there is, through the year, so little effort made to alay human misery and increase human happiness! Suppose, for once, each one should, this year, make a strong and unremitting effort toward the realization of his many good wishes for his friends and neighbors?—What a world of happiness should we then have! Try it, good readers; and if at the year's end you are not pleased at the result, we are absent friends, but in this landing up of the world's happiness—it must be as in the building of Jerusalem's broken down walls, every one must begin at home, build up his own house. In other words—be himself happy in the contented and cheerful enjoyment of all God's innumerable and gracious favors. Wear the smile of hope. Let the law of kindness dwell upon the lips. Let the hand of tenderness like an angel of mercy, turn every way to relieve those in distress, and help forward each brother and neighbor by the promotion of both his temporal and spiritual wants. Being good and happy ourselves, we impart goodness and happiness to others. Doing good, the reflex bearing is chiefly to ourselves; for He who is the truth of God has declared, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

But let us become tenderly so to pass a theme—we most cordially wish to all mankind—friends, foes, acquaintances, and strangers—an exceedingly "happy new year."  
*Smile on Presbyterian.*  
**Chances of Marriage.**  
The following curious statement by Dr. Granville was drawn up from the registered cases of eight hundred and seventy-six married women in England; and is the first ever constructed to exhibit to ladies their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the eight hundred and seventy-six females there were married—

Years of Age.	Years of Age.
3 at 13	23 at 27
11 at 14	22 at 28
16 at 15	19 at 29
43 at 16	9 at 30
45 at 17	7 at 31
77 at 18	5 at 32
117 at 19	5 at 33
118 at 20	3 at 34
86 at 21	2 at 35
85 at 22	0 at 36
59 at 23	0 at 37
33 at 24	0 at 38
37 at 25	1 at 39
24 at 26	0 at 40

By this matrimonial ladder, it would appear that nineteen and twenty are the best most preserved; and that on the road of life, the forties are some points out of the port of old maidenhood, over which it is sailed—  
"Lasciate ogni speranza Voi che entrate."  
Neil S. Brown, Minister to Russia, has written some that he will act to be recalled next summer.

## From the New York Globe. Fugitive-Slave Law.

The question of the possibility of repealing the fugitive-slave law of last session is a momentous one to the preservation of the Union, and the peace and unity of the American people. It has been deliberately made a question upon which depends the existence of our federal compact. The readiness of the solemn warnings of the country States, the madness of northern fanaticism has called boldly for its repeal, "whatever be the consequences," and in certain congressional districts all other issues were cast aside, and the late canvass conducted with reference solely to this question. Much solicitude has consequently been felt by friends of the Union at the South as to the character of the northern delegations to the next House of Representatives, and the writer has attempted to investigate the probabilities of adverse action impartially.

Could the public be satisfied that in both houses of Congress, up to the 4th of March, 1851, there will be a firm and decided majority opposed, as is also the President, to the repeal of this law, we might perhaps expect the "agitation" of this subject to be stayed for the present. If there were a grain of sanity or patriotism in the brains of the abolitionist leaders, they would in such case see the folly and uselessness of their opposition to the law. But it is at least looked for to say that this is scarcely to be looked for.

After a careful survey of the ground, we come to the conclusion that there will be in the next Congress a large majority in each house disposed to sustain the law and to prevent even an extended discussion of the *status quo ante peccata*.

The next House of Representatives is chosen under the present congressional apportionment. It consists of 233 members, when full, of whom 142 represent the non-slaveholding States, (including California,) and 91 the slaveholding States, (including Delaware.) The vote of northern members for the bill, on its passage, was 27 democrats and 3 whigs—total 30; the southern vote was 73, about a dozen southern members being absent. Since the passage of the law, elections of members have been had in the non-slaveholding States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, and Illinois, which have returned 67 democrats of all sorts, and 46 whigs—about one-third of whom are administration men, the rest abolitionists, Sewardists, &c. The opposition to repeal we expect from the "old line" northern members of the parties, who, with the entire southern vote, will form, we trust, a body strong enough to save the law and vindicate the fidelity of the North to the constitution.

In the calculations we have made we have been compelled, of course, to set down some members elect as favorable or opposed to repeal, from the character of their constituent districts, the presses which supported them, the resolutions of nominating conventions and the general aspect of the canvass and election. Thus, while we feel quite certain we have reckoned on no New Yorker or New-Jerseyman who is not with us, there may be several as true as they whom we have not counted upon, not being sure of them; in other States we do not claim to be so well versed, but we have made considerable inquiry, and overlaid every quantity of campaign newspapers to get at the probabilities. One or two States have not yet held elections; we put these down at what we think the lowest figure. Our table is, of course, open to correction, and so are our conclusions; we are more anxious that the first should be set right, than that the latter should be disproved.

32d Congress.	31st Congress.	
Votes expressed against repeal.	Votes given for the law.	
States.	Dem. Whigs.	Dem. Whigs.
Maine	2 0 2 0	
New Hampshire	2 0 2 0	
New York	7 7 1 0	
New Jersey	4 0 1 0	
Pennsylvania	14 4 9 0	
Ohio	0 1 0 1	
Indiana	3 1 5 1	
Illinois	4 0 5 0	
Michigan	1 0 1 0	
Iowa	1 0 1 0	
California	2 0 1 0	
Massachusetts	0 0 0 1	
	43 13 27 3	
	56	

Add southern members not voting on passage of bill 12  
Add southern vote for the bill last session 70  
Total vote against repeal 147  
\*Estimated—not having yet held their congressional elections.  
A majority in a full house is 117; so that, supposing every seat filled, here is a clear margin of thirty votes. It is possible, too, that there may be other whigs than we have ventured to reckon on in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, &c., who would be unwilling to place themselves out of the unity of their party's national organization by voting against the President's declared policy.

We presume no person entertains a doubt of the soundness of the Senate. The one who has ventured to reckon on in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, &c., who would be unwilling to place themselves out of the unity of their party's national organization by voting against the President's declared policy.

Briefly, then, unless there be almost incomprehensible treachery among northern representatives, or unless some new question may arise to change the aspect of the law, we do not see that there is a chance for the passage of a bill of repeal, either in the

present or, as we have seen, in the next House of Representatives. The South may rest content. We have fought the battle here in the North upon this distinct issue, and it is not impossible that even a majority of the representatives of the free States may range themselves in the next House against repeal—at least, there is every rational assurance of enough to defeat the apprehended movement, with the votes of southern men. There is a strength yet left in the Union which it may need the temporary fusion and co-operation of all parties to exert, but which must be put forth, if necessary, for the common welfare of the American people.

## The Quitman Parce.

Mr. Haunter, the Attorney of the United States, forwarded a copy of the indictments against Gov. Quitman and Judge Smith, to the Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, with instructions to procure the proper authority from the Federal Judge for the arrest of these gentlemen. He, however, instructed the Attorney to ascertain if those gentlemen would voluntarily appear in New Orleans within any reasonable time to be fixed, if so he would not provoke their arrest. Gov. Quitman, after a consultation of several months, declines to appear until his term of office expires, which is a year from January. Judge Ghiozon refuses to issue the proper writ, and the power of the Court of the United States is thus nullified. If, instead of being charged with a mere misdemeanor, the offence were one of the gravest known to the law, this would equally apply. It follows, then, that a Governor of a State may commit any crime against the laws of the United States, and so long as the people choose to elect him Governor, he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary. Thus, if a person holding the office of Governor is charged with counterfeiting, or stealing from the post office, robbing the mail, or any other high crime, he is to go unwhipped of justice! But why the Governor should not be a Constable? Has not this office also duties to perform in his State?

In vain we look in the statutes to find any provision which exempts either Governor or Constable from answering to the laws. We have always supposed that in the eye of the law all men stood equal. But it is left for Governor Quitman, who professes to be a democrat, to teach the people that office shields a man from legal responsibility. Gov. Quitman, doubtless, entertains these opinions. He can leave Mississippi with property and credit, New Orleans on "plantation affairs," but he cannot spare equal time to stand his trial, feet, forsooth, some "pretext business of the State" do come to harm. But the Governor has forgotten Article V, Sec. 17, of the Constitution of the State, which provides for the vacancy that may arise from his absence or conviction.

For Judge Ghiozon, however, there is no excuse. And we much mistake the character of the House, if he is not impeached for gross malversation in office. His duty is plain and clear. The indictment is before him with the proper evidence, and yet he refuses to grant the authority necessary for the arrest of one charged by indictment with having committed an offence.—*N. O. Crescent.*

The venerable President of the late Georgia Convention, Thomas Spalding, of McIntosh, whose years have nearly reached the scriptural limit of fourscore upon taking the chair, addressed the body over which he was called to preside in the few but expressive words which follow:

**Gentlemen of the Convention:** I thank you for the honor you do me in placing me in the chair on this memorable occasion. It is perhaps an appropriate—I feel that it is a graceful—termination of my long life. Gentlemen, it may be expected that I should say something of my opinions on this occasion. For the first time in twenty-five years, Congress has appeared willing to listen to our complaints, and I am filled with hopes for the future. For fifty years, the most enlightened nations in Europe—France, Spain, Italy, and Germany—have been laboring in blood and through dissolution after "free government." For sixty-three years we have known quietude. From a small people we have become a great nation under our Constitution—and rather than THAT CONSTITUTION should perish, I would wish that myself and every human being that has a drop of blood in his veins should perish. To me the words of Homer—  
"Before that dreadful day,  
May I and mine be treated beneath our monumental clay!"

## What they think of us—The Liverpool Journal says—

"America exists to reproach and reform the world. There is providence in these things. The rough and ready republicans expand themselves over a universe—the Union has just been enlarged by territories as large as Europe, and already the new state of California exports half a million gold a month, and prepares to open a steam communication with China and Japan. The Pacific becomes the highway of nations, and enterprises of great magnitude, while the mind of the ancient world is absorbed on the majestic subjects of divine right and secular controversy. The majority of civilization and commerce, brightest treasures among northern representatives, or unless some new question may arise to change the aspect of the law, we do not see that there is a chance for the passage of a bill of repeal, either in the